

Norwich Bulletin and Gazette

125 YEARS OLD

Published every day except Sunday, at 100 State St., Norwich, Conn.

Subscription price \$1.00 a year; 50¢ a month; 15¢ a week. Single copies 5¢.

Entered as second-class matter, May 10, 1879, under post office No. 125, at Norwich, Conn., under special permission of post office at Norwich, Conn., May 10, 1879.

Postmaster: This publication is published for the owner by the Norwich Bulletin and Gazette, Inc., at Norwich, Conn.

Second-class postage paid at Norwich, Conn., May 10, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on May 10, 1920.

CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING MAY 21st, 1921
11,207

SOLVING CITY PROBLEMS.

Enumerated among the things which have been accomplished by the present city administration was action taken regarding the police pension fund in making it more nearly self-sustaining. No claim was made of creating the fund other than putting it on its present basis. It is true that the fund was created during the term of Mayor Thayer, and it was made possible then by the passage of a state law which permitted police departments of the different cities of the state to take advantage of its provisions whereby five per cent. of the liquor license money was utilized for that purpose. The fund had received the benefit of such money from the time it was created but with the coming of prohibition there was a slump in the liquor license money and with nothing with which to keep the fund going it became necessary to deal with it in another manner.

Hitherto those who had received the benefit of the fund had not made any contribution thereto. It was therefore plainly disclosed to Mayor Lerou that nothing coming into the fund and with the pensioners increasing it would only be a matter of a short time before the fund would be exhausted and those entitled to pensions thereunder would have to be provided for out of the treasury of the city.

As the result of conferences with the police commissioners and policemen an arrangement was agreed to whereby the policemen would pay into the fund two per cent. of their pay. This step was accomplished without friction. The situation was fully explained and understood and the arrangement received full approval and has now been in effect for some months to the entire satisfaction of those concerned and to the benefit of the taxpayers.

It is only one of the many problems which the administration of the past year has met in a businesslike manner, and thus only one of the reasons why the voters of the city should be anxious to give it their endorsement at the polls June sixth and by supporting the republican ticket insure the continuance of that kind of good government for another year.

THE HIGHWAY DANGERS.

All that is needed is to study the May morning papers in order to recognize the fact that the season is already well on when the week-end hospital cases and fatalities due to automobile accidents are likely to increase rather than decrease. If Saturday and Sunday are pleasant the highways are filled with automobiles. Travel over the streets of a city and roads of a town was never so heavy as it is under present conditions. Roads have been constructed which are conducive to auto trips and there are more machines each year to use them, so there can be expected to be a corresponding increase in the number of accidents unless there is the exercise of proper care and due respect shown to the rights of others in the use of the highways.

Nothing should be more impressive to the drivers of automobiles than the large number who are injured or killed for the very reason that care is disregarded. The reckless driver is a menace not only to himself and those with him but to every other user of the road.

There are accidents which can be classed as unavoidable, yet it can hardly fail to be recognized that in the many cases where bones are broken and lives are taken there is a large percentage that could have been avoided had there been a willingness to sacrifice speed for safety and to permit care to replace recklessness.

Laws have been passed with a view to bringing about the much needed protection. That they have a good effect in the great majority of cases must be admitted but it is that small percentage of drivers who seem to feel that they are outside the reach of the law or that it is to them a mere formality that is the trouble. They furnish the great majority of the much traveled highway. A careful observance of traffic conditions, adding by the highway regulations, practicing self denial when it comes to taking chances and studying much accidents as do occur would bring about that much needed reduction of accidents and fatalities in which the auto figures.

GOOD SIGNS.

In view of recent developments it is impossible to regard the situation in the south as other than on the up grade. It is realized that there is a hard pull ahead but there is some satisfaction in being headed in the right direction, and particularly so when it comes to dealing with long established conditions.

If we are to judge by revelations which have been made in the state of Georgia there have been years when peonage could be practiced without any attention being given to checking it, and when no attention would have been paid to such testimony as might have been given by negroes. That situation is changing and from all accounts it is extending to the neighboring state of Florida, where the former governor has not been apprehended after being away from the state for a considerable period on the charge of having practiced peonage. Significant in this case also is that the indictment was returned by a jury of white men upon testimony that was furnished by negroes.

To have had a governor of Florida so disregard the laws as to personally engage in peonage reveals a condition which Florida may well be much concerned about. That he has been indicted

does not necessarily mean that he will be convicted but even an indictment means progress towards different conditions in that section of the country that is so contrary to the experience of the rest that it cannot fail to attract attention. It furnishes a foundation for the belief that public sentiment has at last got busy, that it recognizes the importance of standing back of law and order and that a stronger tendency is being made for a more cleansing of which not only the states directly involved but the country at large can be proud.

A GROUNDLESS PROTEST.

For the most part the speech by Ambassador Harvey in London pleased. That it should be criticized causes no surprise. There are few speeches that are not but the most unfortunate thing is to have his speech so distorted that it is made to say what he did not attempt to say and then to have protests made to the president based upon such incorrect information.

What he had to say about the participation of this country in the league of nations was emphatic. He gave assurance that the present government would not have anything whatever to do with the league or any commission or committee appointed by it or responsible to it directly or indirectly. That was intended to clear up any uncertainty that might exist regarding a possibility that the United States would yet join the league. It did not mine words but knocked any dream of that into a cocked hat.

But when the attempt is made to claim that he said that "America would not directly or indirectly have anything to do with any association of nations" it is way off the track, and the protest that comes from a California league based upon such an allegation is not well founded. Protesting against something he did not say cannot be expected to amount to much. It is wasting time and effort and needlessly disturbing the peace of mind of those who backed it.

Ambassador Harvey was careful to confine himself to the league of nations. There has been considerable said concerning an association of nations in which this country might participate. Such an association would safeguard the rights of the United States and be without outcast of the features of the league to which this country is opposed. Had Colonel Harvey included the association of nations along with the league there might have been ground for the protest but since he confined himself to the league, and the league only, the protest falls through its own defects. Not having said what he is charged with saying there is nothing to protest.

THE COAL TAX.

News to the effect that there is to be a tax made of the tax which has been imposed in the state of Pennsylvania upon the anthracite mined in that commonwealth is bound to interest many more than the legislators or residents of that state. Pennsylvania seeks to put a tax of one and one-half per cent. ad valorem on the anthracite mined and as always the one such a tax is going to come out of the consumer. It is one of those things that can and will be passed along. It will mean an increase in the cost of a ton of coal of about 18 cents and it is a matter of common experience that there are always other increases which have to be added to such a time so that the tax might amount to 18 cents there is no telling how much it would be when it got to the fellow who utilizes it.

But the question has been raised as to whether a state has the right to tax a product in such a manner. It is maintained that such a tax falls within the scope of a state's right to tax and that such a tax would violate the United States Constitution, and set an example whereby every other state which has a monopoly in certain commodities would be setting up similar forms of taxation. In the steps which have been taken to have the matter threshed out in the federal courts the constitutionality of the tax will be attacked, and it will remain for Pennsylvania to show that it has a right, as it claims to tax the products of industries as well as the products themselves within its own limits without having it regarded as an export tax. Inasmuch as Pennsylvania has placed this law on its statute books it is well that it should be determined at this time whether it is constitutional or not. It indicates the difficulties that that commonwealth is having in order to get more revenue and at the same time the desire of those from whom the tax will be collected to escape the increase in such burdens. To most consumers the price of coal is such today that there is little wonder that efforts to balk even small additions are made.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Every cold spell puts a crimp in the business just when it looks as if mid-summer trade could be expected.

When Pennsylvania undertakes to place a tax on coal it should be prepared to collect it on coal and not on rocks and dirt.

The man on the corner says: One thing about antique furniture, you don't find it all stuck up with discarded chewing gum.

It must be a bit humiliating for the general assembly to go onto a day's saving basis after the way it has tried to block it.

When a congressman claims that but-butts have been made brewers there is interest in the ambition to put a bathtub in every home.

If, as claimed, the average college man's salary ten years after graduation is \$3782.51, there isn't any evidence of an inclination to profligate.

It is interesting to note that the former governor of Florida sought for bribery and peonage under a cloak to escape arrest by going into Georgia.

Stopping the stream of liquor sold to be flowing through the state of Connecticut ought to be a quick means of increasing the state revenue.

If sunspots are responsible for the frosty nights at this season of the year it is time a certain industrious pair of twins was put to work to remove them.

FROM LUCILLE'S DIARY

"My dear, have you done anything about the silver wedding present for Anna and John?" asked father.

"No, not yet," answered mother. "Shall we get the Sheffield turkey platter we spoke of?"

"Anything you say. Will \$40 cover the damage?"

"I should think we could get something handsome for that," mother replied, as she counted out some bills.

"Let me attend to it for you," I said. "I'll be glad to save you all the running around and shopping, mother."

She was just beginning to protest when father handed me the bills. He said he was glad to have me save her the trouble.

Uncle John and Aunt Anna had invited all the family circle to the farm for a celebration of their silver wedding. Mother decided to go out in advance with grandmother and Cousin Fannie for a longer visit. Just days after she left me she called me on the long distance to ask about her lavender organicle frock that she was to wear to the anniversary party. "Isn't it in your trunk?"

"No, it isn't," she replied. "You must have left it in the sewing room where you packed."

"Well, dearie, if I did, I'll get it out to you all right," I reassured her, and I meant to send it by mail immediately, so that she would have plenty of time to press it, but I was busy helping Tilly with the preparations for a Sunday supper party that I was taking the opportunity of giving while mother was away.

"Did you attend to the gift all right," Lucille asked father the day before the anniversary.

"Oh, yes, indeed. It was to be sent today."

"Why is it delivered so late as this?" You know how long it takes to do so engraving father, but I will surely arrive at the farm in plenty of time," she replied, and just then the telephone rang. It was mother.

"Lucille, what in the world do you mean by sending me a package to your uncle and aunt? Where's the platter you were to get?" she asked breathlessly.

"Why, dearie, I answered, 'the platters were so expensive that \$40 wouldn't

FROM LUCILLE'S DIARY

touch a big one; so I had that beautiful paper stamped in silver and a tasteful sign made for the gate. I thought they'd be delighted. Didn't I give the farm a pretty little thing?"

"Quarre Vents! It's perfectly silly, Lucille. Nobody asked you to name the place, and besides, who but he would know what it means?"

"All the splendid doughboys who went to France will. You should think of them more, mother," I replied patiently. "And certainly if the four wheels ever bring anywhere it's on Uncle John's hill."

"Call your father to the phone," she said, and after she had talked to him several dollars' worth, I'm sure, he came to me with a long face.

"I'm astonished at you, Lucille," he said. "You should have had better judgment. How much did you pay for that 'Quarre Vents' rubbish? His French can't be so funny."

"The note paper and the beautiful sign for the gate came to a little more than \$30. I got them at wholesale."

"Where's the surplus?" he demanded.

"Why, daddy, I was so sure you were shopping that I really needed a whole lot of polishing, so I spent it for a shampoo, face massage and a specially good manicure. I thought you'd be glad."

"I ought to deduct it from your next month's allowance. Now I've got to buy something in silver on the train I suppose. No, you needn't do it for me, Lucille! Not this time!"

"I packed mother's bracelet in a small drug box and gave it to father to carry."

"Can't you take it, Lucille?" he asked.

"I have to call at the office before I go to the train."

"But I'm not going to the farm."

"Not going?" he thundered.

"No, daddy, I have a hard headache, and I certainly wouldn't be ornamental at the party with these red and swollen eyes of mine. I had better crying."

"Nonsense, Lucille! You'll be all right in a little while."

"No daddy, I don't feel able to go," I declared, and when he phoned me from the office I was still here. He was averse to going without me, but I did not mind being left alone at home with Tilly. I am not very keen on large family gatherings, anyway."—Chicago News.

Gleaned from Foreign Exchanges.

Can German pay?—This old and discussed question is always in the mind of the observer who travels through the Fatherland, writes George Penwick special correspondent of the London Chronicle. His ear is constantly being bombarded by assertions that Germany demands; but his eye can see little or cannot possibly say what the Allies nothing throughout the length and breadth of her industrial and commercial regions, that does not support the view that she can.

I have just completed my third long tour through the country since the beginning of 1919. I have seen her ports reviving from their long stagnation; her industrial regions are beginning to stir with busy life; her business men are doing the most unbelievable things and uttering the most unbelievable things and uttering the most unbelievable things and uttering the most unbelievable things.

And I am more than ever convinced that it is still a thin German power to pay the Allies to the extent fixed.

Russian Trading Legal—Yesterday's decision of the court of appeal in the last case of trading in Russia establishes the validity of contracts between British subjects and M. Krassin, the Soviet government on Russian territory. The decision results in principle from the recognition of that government as the "de facto" Government of Russia; and in practice it is absolutely necessary, if Anglo-Russian trade is to develop. Everybody must appreciate the grievance which the former owners of confiscated property have against the government which confiscated them; and it would be futile to hope to get it redressed by procuring from the British and Russian trade.

Taught America Golf—The great invasion from America serves to recall that there is still living the man who may be said to have introduced golf to the other side.

In his "Fifty Years of Golf" Mr. Horace Hutchinson has told us how, on a Sunday afternoon he gave some simple directions within the game at a country club near New York, and how little enthusiasm its first introduction raised in the minds of his hosts whose utmost enthusiasm did not go beyond the concession that it might be a way of passing a lazy Sunday afternoon.

And now America is the Mecca of all golf professionals, and its amateur golfers are providing some lively appearances in the minds of our own champions.

A Greengrocer's Aeroplane—New milk has already been brought to this country from Holland by the air route, when will London see the aeroplane coming to Convent Garden with vegetables and fruits and flowers from our own farms or from foreign countries?—London Chronicle.

Make the Teapot Test

(We will win your favor by the result.)

Into a warm crockery teapot put a level teaspoonful of the genuine

"SALADA"

ORANGE PEKOE TEA

for every cup required. Pour on freshly boiling water—but be sure it is bubbling boiling—and infuse for five minutes—you will have the most delicious cup of tea you ever tasted. We will send you the tea to make the test, also our booklet, "A Story of the Tea Plant," if you will mail us a postal card. Salada Tea Co., Boston, Mass.

Make the Teapot Test

using only those methods, must have enough for breeding to recreate the present infestation within a year or so. We should then have to do the work over again. The most effective means and probably the only one, of getting anything like a complete riddance of them after the number has been reduced to normal by active warfare, is to starve those which escape the warfare. And this can be done only by rat-proofing. If it is not possible by starving them in this manner to get a riddance at once complete and permanent at least we can, in this way keep them reduced to a number which will make their destruction negligible. And no other way is that likely to be done.—Dallas News.

One of the strange tales told throughout Russia is that Czar Alexander the First did not die at Taganrog, on the Don in 1825 as was popularly supposed, but lived, then stole away to Tomsk, where he lived to an old age as a religious hermit. The most persistent campaign.

ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

THE WINTER OF THE DEEP SNOW.

There may have been colder winters than that of 1830-31, but not at least within 100 centuries. This winter was known as "The Winter of the Deep Snow," and it far surpasses all records, both previous and after this year. The precipitation of rain and melted snow for the year was 53.34 inches, and the average for the previous twenty-five years was only 41 inches.

For many mornings during the winter in the northern states the thermometer was below zero, and several times as much as five degrees. The great snow storm, which seems to have visited the entire length of the United States, commenced on Friday, January 14, 1831, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until Saturday and all Sunday.

In 1832 the following summary of the 1831 winter is recorded: "Depth of snow, there fell fifteen inches in the morning, very level and even over the face of the earth. In 1832 the following summary of the 1831 winter is recorded: "Depth of snow, there fell fifteen inches in the morning, very level and even over the face of the earth. In 1832 the following summary of the 1831 winter is recorded: "Depth of snow, there fell fifteen inches in the morning, very level and even over the face of the earth."

Many striking stories are encountered in old histories of the "Winter of the Deep Snow." The snow of 1831 set in unusually early. By December 1 the entire north may be said to have been frozen over. The first deep snow fell the day before Christmas, and it remained until another big snow storm arrived on December 21. Accompanying this snow there was a furious gale, and it was bitter cold. It seems to have continued for days unabated. A wonder, at first, that a storm of this kind, as it became a menace to life of men and animals. The food was in the hands, and the fuel in the woods, the cattle huddled and shivering in cold and starvation. How long this first storm continued is unknown. In one sense it did not end at all; it merely changed in character from time to time for the next sixty days.

Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley, thus describes this remarkable snowfall: "A driving rain, freezing as it fell, on the third day of snow, formed a crust not quite strong enough to bear a man's weight. On this crust three more inches of snow fell as light and fine as ashes and as hard as sand. When a bright cold sun shone on the dazzling landscape to threaten the daylight. To add to these difficulties a strong northwest wind arose, to fill the air with flying snow, so stinging and blinding that men could not for long make headway against it. The wind was a steady, fierce gale, day and night, for many weeks, and the snow drifted before it all winter. It drove up almost to the middle of February. For nine weeks snow covered the ground to the average depth of four feet. No morning dawned for many days at a time that the thermometer registered less than twelve degrees below zero."

To show that the snow storm was widespread the Vandalla, Ill., Intelligencer, late in February noticed: "The newspapers that reach us from every section are filled with accounts of severely cold weather, and immense falls of snow. We have had an extraordinary season. The cold has been intense and uninterrupted. The whole country has been covered the earth since December. Such a winter has never been known in this section."

Very little mail was transmitted during all this blizzard period, and navigation of all kinds was almost impossible, excepting for short distances. When the spring thaw came conditions were little better.

Stories That Recall Others

Having Carriage
A lunch room had been having very good sales on a special sandwich. It was just a sliced ham and egg and cheese between two slices of bread, but it looked good. No one had ever questioned the value of it so many paid 20 cents apiece for the sandwiches very willingly.

Over the Back Fence
"More Miss A. Little late getting out your wash?" "Yes, I'm not mind on it some. I'm all excited over that" into the washhouse.

"Well, I just keep saying over and over to myself, 'A little late getting out your wash?' 'Yes, I'm not mind on it some. I'm all excited over that' into the washhouse."

"You always go over Miss A. I ain't got much of an ear for music, but given a rollin' pin and a wash tub I think I could do something like that drum. Count me in when you get it all together."

"All right, Miss G. If I decide to make a whole orchestra out of it I may take in all the neighbors. We got just as much right to the money as the men. There's another batch of clothes to bring out. Strong!"

The fruit of the jack tree is the largest edible fruit in the world.

REDO MAKES RICH BLOOD

—AND YOUR DRUGGIST—

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TONS OF DEAD RATS

The News had been informed that a rat-killing campaign carried on in Palo Pinto County a few days ago yielded thirty-one tons of dead rodents. It has been informed further that like campaign carried on in Williamson County had yielded twenty-eight tons before it was ended. "Tons" is the word. The News, too, was skeptical but was assured that it was in tons the counts were made, the quantities being too great to make enumeration practicable. It would enable one to form something like an adequate idea as to the incredible extent of the infestation, which undoubtedly exceeds beyond all comparison any that has heretofore been known in Texas. But even under the stimulus of that statement one is not likely to get anything like an adequate sense of the damage that is being done. Many calculations have been made in the effort to determine the rat's destructive powers. None of them is entitled to much credit, of course, the best of them is not much better than a guess. But one can put the rat's destructive power very low and then assuming that it takes 4000 rats to make

THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Every Home in This State Needs "Fruit-a-lives"

To those suffering with Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other Skin Affections, "Fruit-a-lives" gives prompt relief and assures a speedy recovery when the treatment is faithfully followed.

"Fruit-a-lives" is the only medicine made from fruit—containing the medicinal principles of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, combined with valuable tonics and antiseptics.

Do. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid, by FRUIT-A-LIVES Limited, CHENEBURG, N. Y.

WIFE TAKES HUSBAND'S ADVICE

And Is Made Well Again by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Springfield, Mass.—"The doctor told my husband that I had to have an operation, otherwise I would be a sickly woman and could not have any more children on account of my weakened condition. I refused to have the operation. My husband asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For the first four months I could do but little work, had to lie down most of the time, and was very nervous, but my husband was always reminding me to take the Vegetable Compound, which I did. Of my eight children this last one was the easiest birth of all and I am thankful for your Vegetable Compound. I recommend it to my friends when I hear them complaining about their ill health."—Mrs. M. N. Niles, 72 Fremont St., Springfield, Mass.

Sticky, ailing women make unhappy homes, and after reading Mrs. Niles' letter one can imagine how this home was transformed by her restoration to health. Every woman who suffers from such aches and pains, give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial. It is surely worth while.

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STARTING TODAY